



# Dr. Surin Worakijthamrong

## Position & Experience:

- 21 years Experience on Water Management field
- Director of Groundwater Development group, Department of Groundwater Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Project Manager, 'Groundwater Development projects in rural areas such as Groundwater development for Agriculture, Groundwater Development for School'
- Co-instructor with USGS on Applied Groundwater Modelling
- Lecturer on Water Resources Management

# Question 1

“If **No rainfall** is occurred for a year and farmer still need to grow their products  
**No** water in the river, only groundwater  
**How much** the water can we pump out in this area without effect”

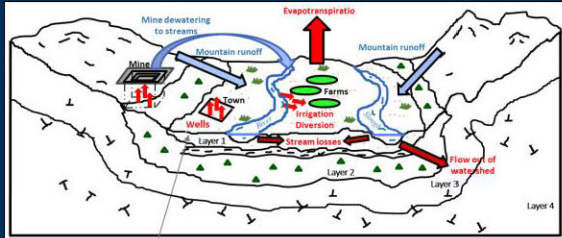
# Question 2

“If we need to **speed up** our GDP by increasing agricultural products in this area, **How much** water we can pump without causing **Land subsidence**”

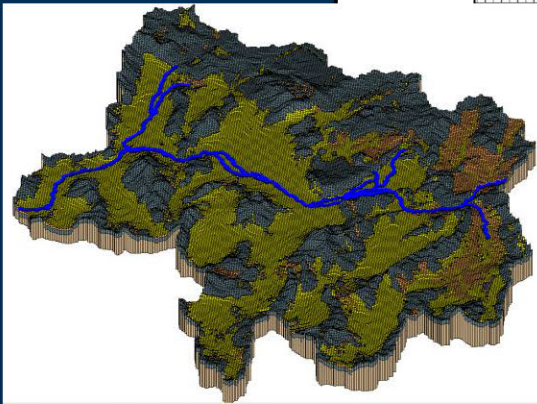
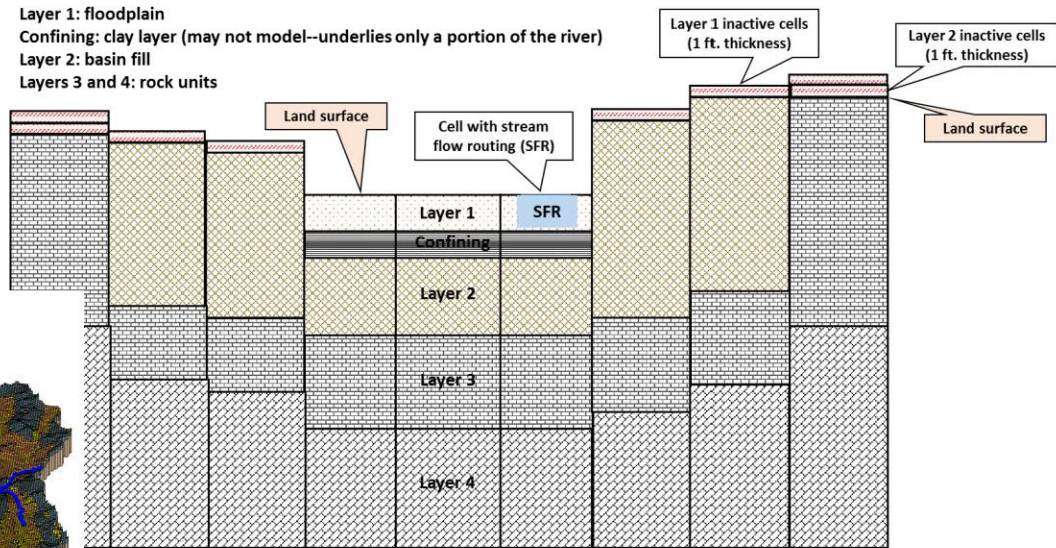
# Question 3

“If There is **mining rig** on the upstream, whether it can **affect** the farm land downstream. If so, **how fast** it is and what is the **magnitude**”

# Why MODFLOW



Schematic block diagram showing model layers



16

Answer + Solve + make decision on  
**Complex** natural and environmental issues

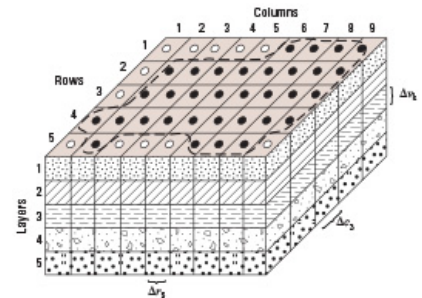


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# MODFLOW

- 3D Groundwater Flow Model

(Flow, Transport, Management, Rainfall runoff)



- Developed by U.S. Geological Survey

- Widely use > 30 years

MODFLOW-84  
Year 1984

MODFLOW-88  
Year 1988

MODFLOW-96  
Year 1996

MODFLOW-2000  
Year 2000

MODFLOW-2005  
Year 2005

MODFLOW-6  
Year 2017



**100% FREE**



# MODFLOW

water.usgs.gov

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MODFLOW 6: USGS Modular Hydrologic Model

Using Data to Build a Sustainable Water Future

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New App Shows Aquifer Level Change and Subsidence in Relation to Groundwater Withdrawals in Houston-Galveston Area

USGS in Your State

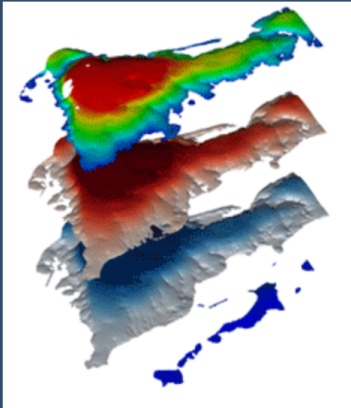
USGS Water Science Centers are located in each state.

Water Software > Groundwater Software > MODFLOW and Related Programs


MODFLOW and Related Programs

MODFLOW is the USGS's modular hydrologic model. MODFLOW is considered an international standard for simulating and predicting groundwater conditions and groundwater/surface-water interactions.

Originally developed and released solely as a groundwater-flow simulation code when first published in 1984, MODFLOW's modular structure has provided a robust framework for integration of additional simulation capabilities that build on and enhance its original scope. The family of MODFLOW-related programs now includes capabilities to simulate coupled groundwater/surface-water systems, solute transport, variable-density flow (including saltwater), aquifer-system compaction and land subsidence, parameter estimation, and groundwater management.



Current MODFLOW Core Version: MODFLOW 6



A new object-oriented program and underlying framework called **MODFLOW 6** was developed to provide a platform for supporting multiple models and multiple types of models within the same simulation. This version



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**P**olicy Maker



**C**onsultant



**S**tudent



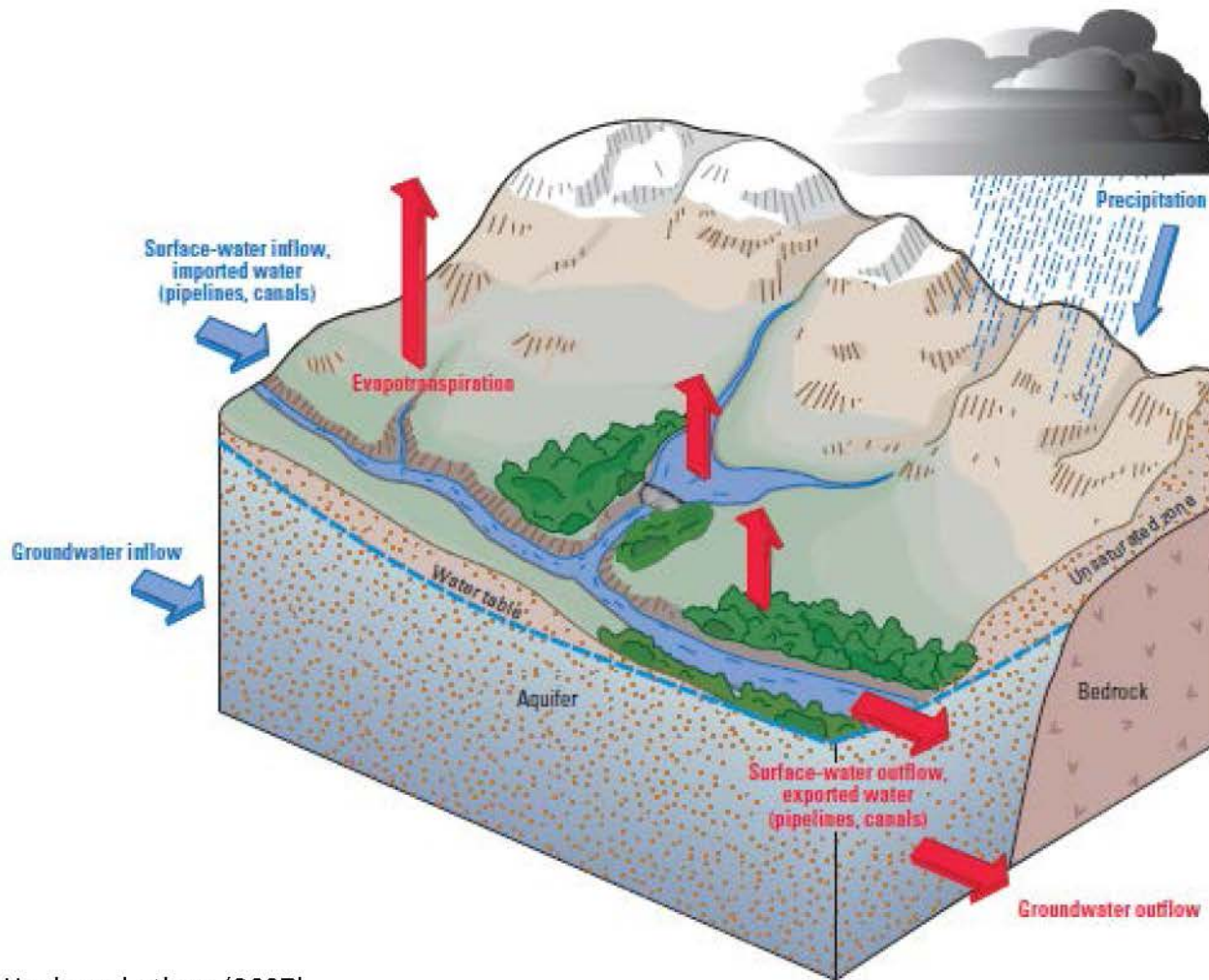
**A**cademic



# Question 1

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# Account for water with a “budget”



Water budgets: a unifying theme for assessment of groundwater availability

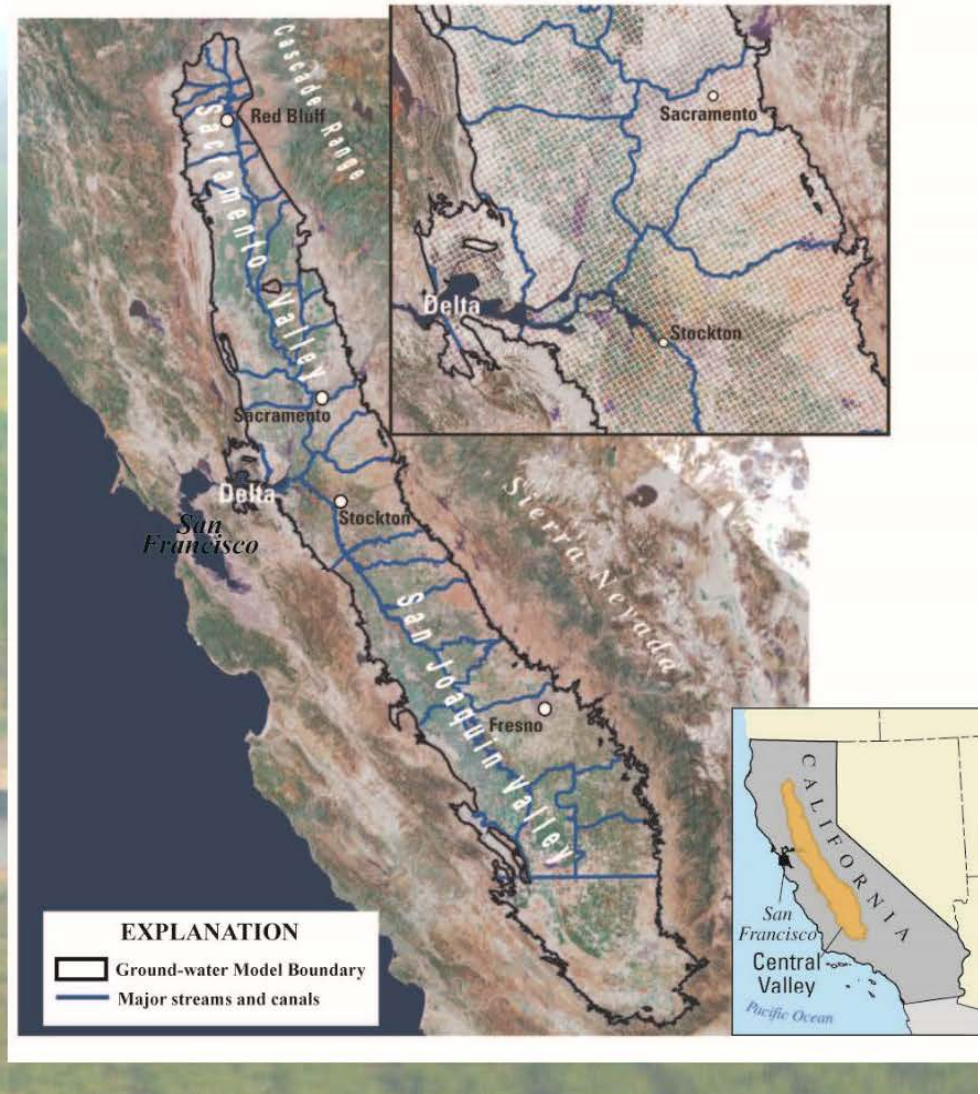
Understanding water budget components can be used to aid management of resource

Healy and others (2007)

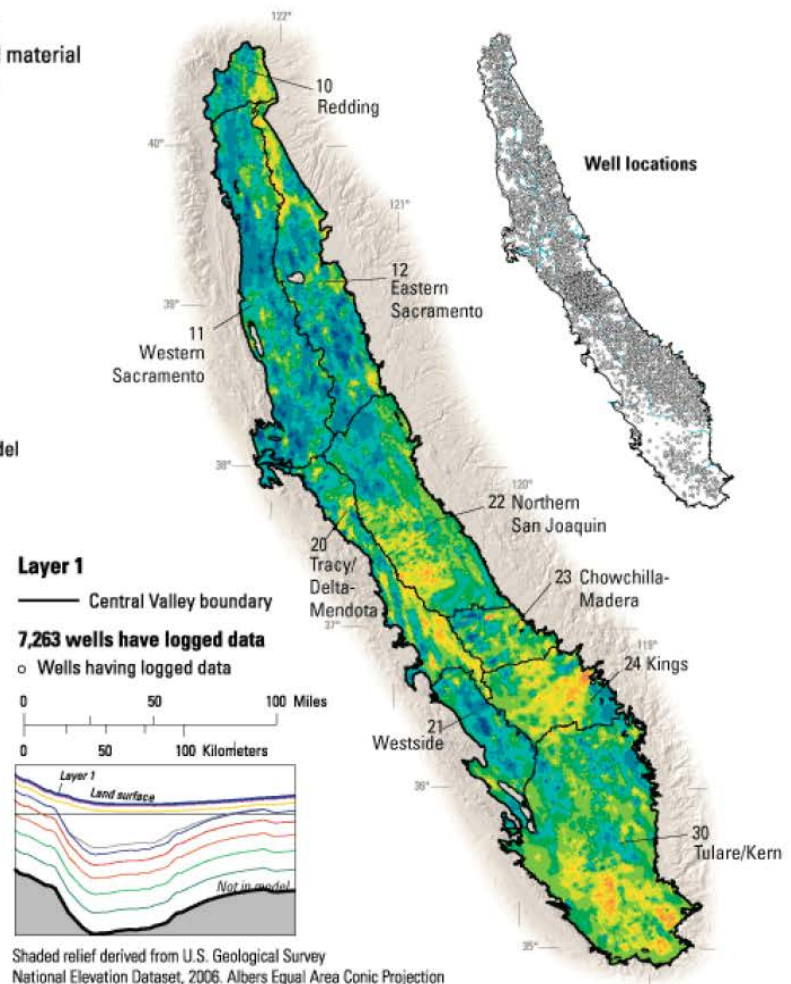
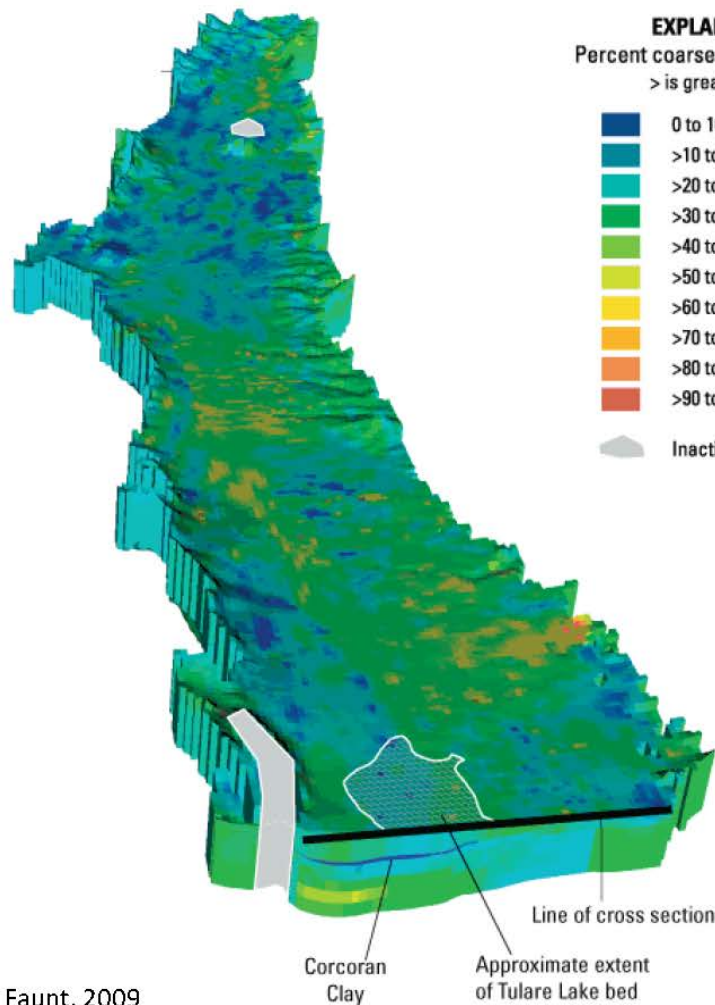


# California's Central Valley

- 20,000 square miles
- Using about 1% of U.S. farmland, California's Central Valley
  - Produces more than 250 different crops
  - Supplies 7% of the U.S. agricultural output (by value) — including about half of the Nation's fruits, nuts, and vegetables
- Approximately 10-20% of the Nation's groundwater is pumped from the Central Valley aquifer system every year.



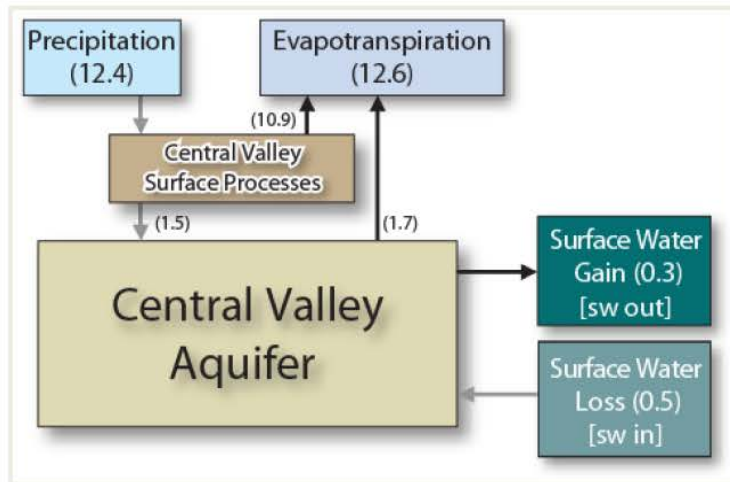
# Define 3-D Hydrogeologic Framework



Faunt, 2009



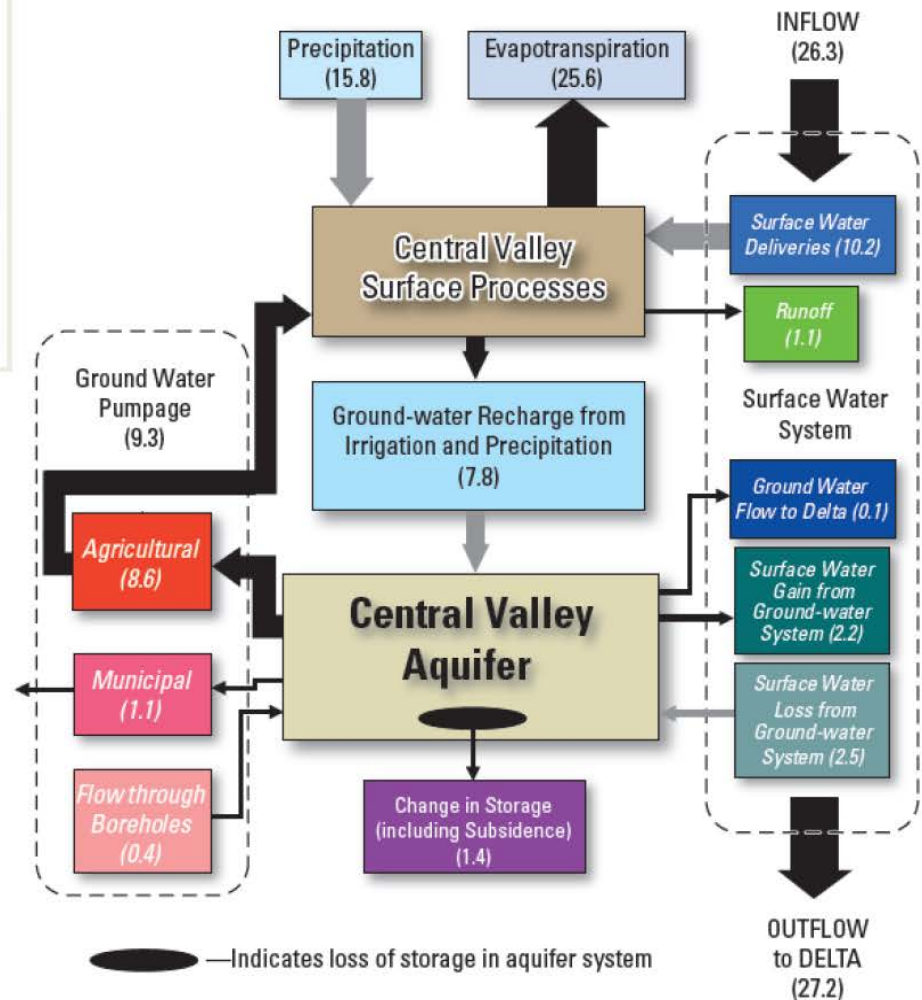
# Regional Water Budget



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Natural</b>   | → | <b>Engineered</b>   |
| <b>Simple</b>  | → | <b>Complex</b>  |
| <b>2 million</b><br>acre-<br>feet/year<br>recharge<br>/discharge | → | <b>12 million</b><br>acre-<br>feet/year<br>recharge<br>/discharge |



## Post-development

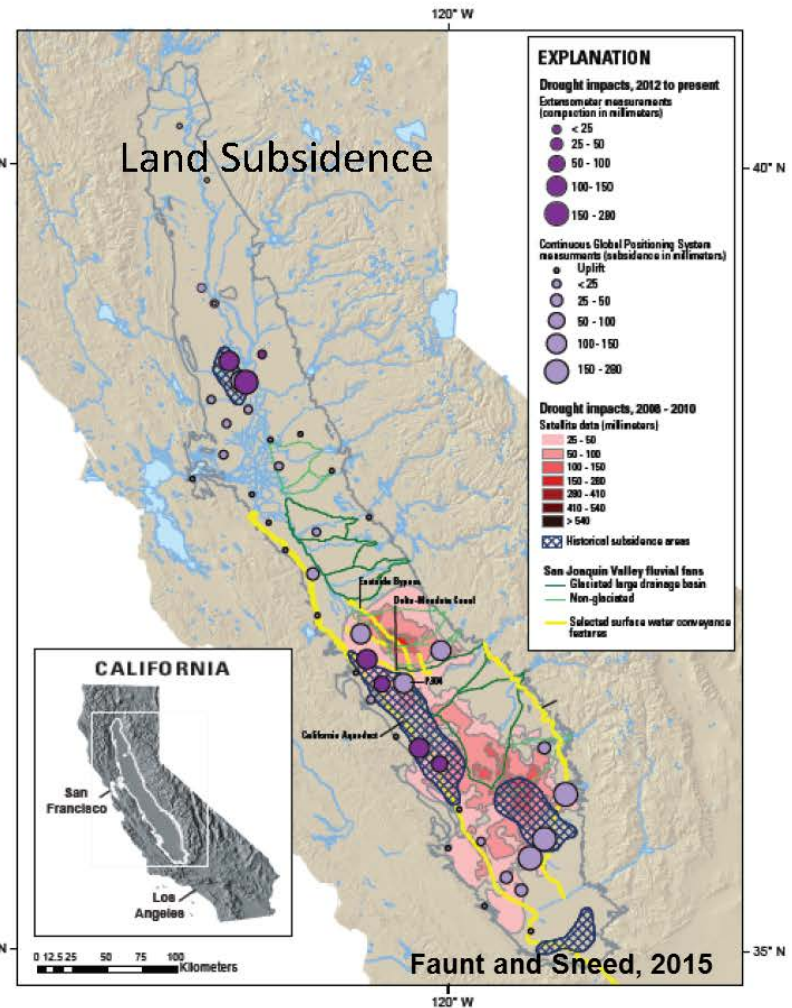
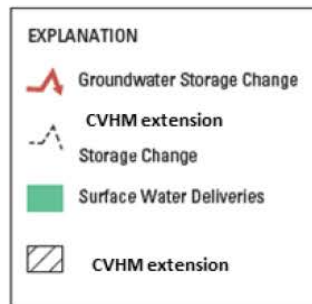
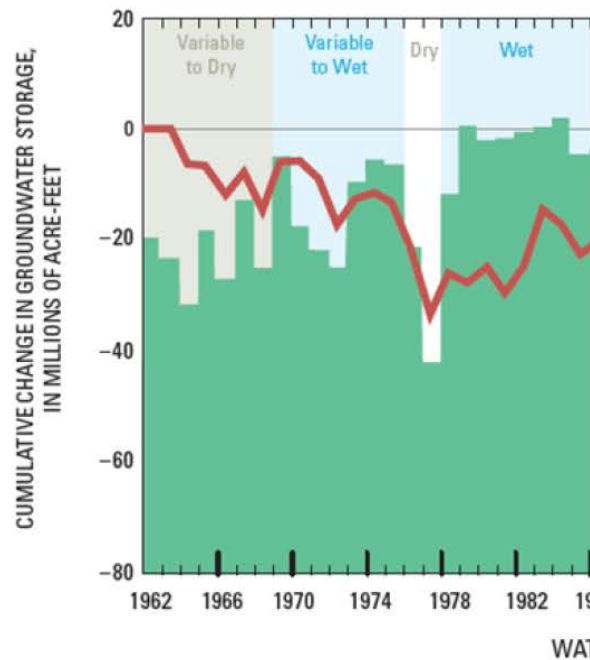




# Question 2

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# Modeling Used to Forecast System Response



Faunt a



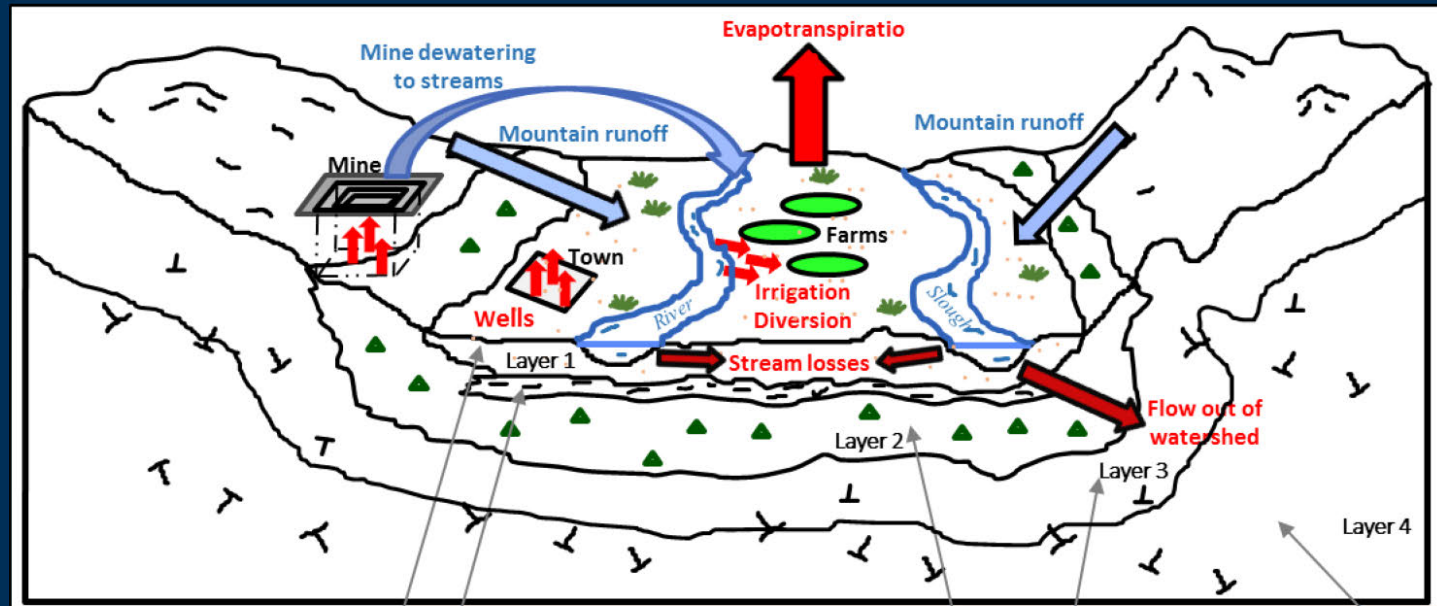
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# Question 3

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# Model Steps – Conceptual Model

*Describing the groundwater flow system:*



Layer 1: Floodplain deposits  
Playa, Valley Floor, Alluvial Slope, Fluvial deposits  
Thickness 30 to 75 ft.

Confining layer (clay)  
Below layer 1  
Thickness 10 to 50 ft.

Layer 2: Older basin fill  
Tertiary fine-grained semi-consolidated sediments  
Thickness 600 ft.

Layer 3: Upper hard rock  
Clastic sedimentary, carbonate and mixture, intrusive, metamorphic, clastic sandstones  
Thickness 1200 ft.

Layer 4: Lower hard rock  
Clastic sedimentary, carbonate and mixture, intrusive, metamorphic, clastic sandstones  
Thickness variable ~1800 ft.

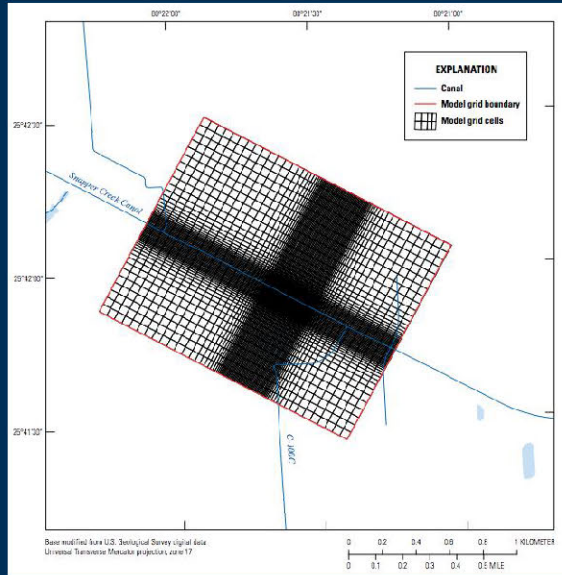




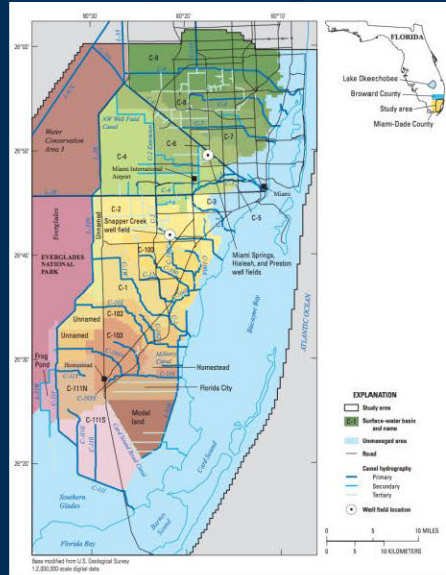
# Model Steps – Mathematical Model

## Boundary Conditions and Initial Conditions

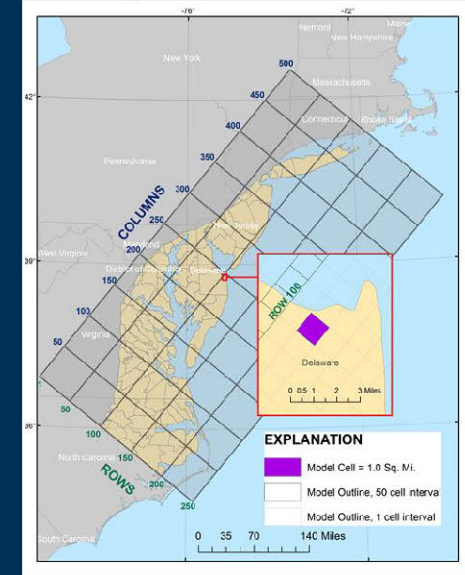
site



county/subregional



regional/state



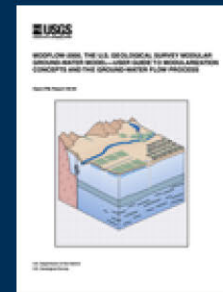
1984



1988



1996



2000



2005



6th Version  
(in review)

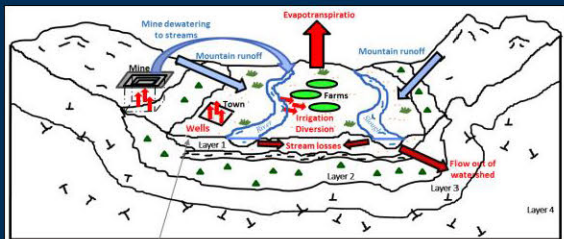


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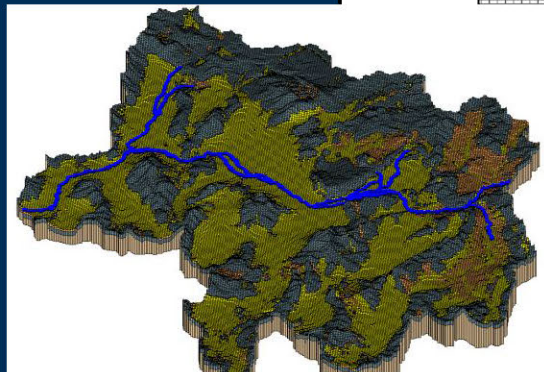
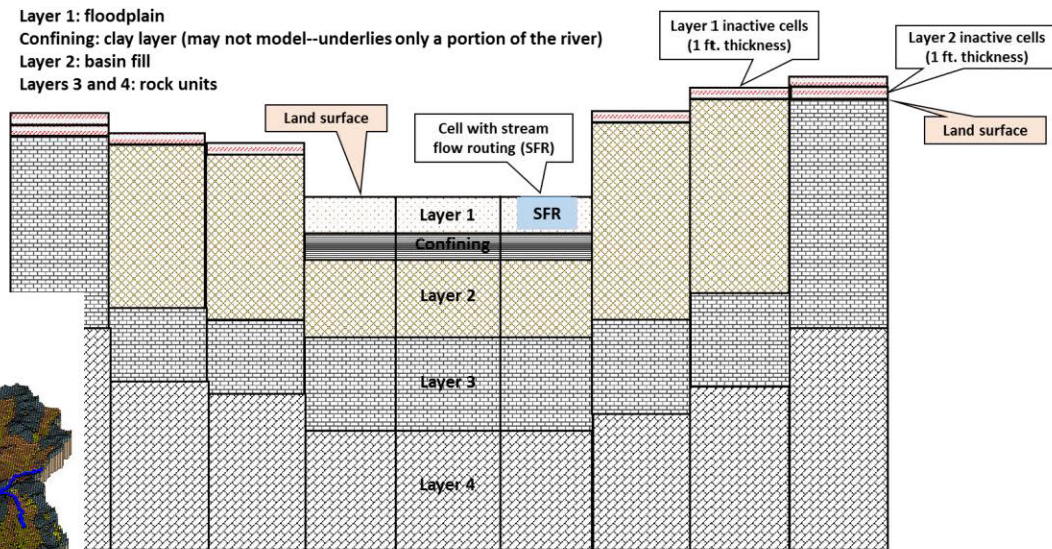


# Model Steps – Model Design

*Moving conceptual model into numerical groundwater flow model (Create grid, set boundaries, define aquifer parameters and hydrologic stresses, and for transient models – initial conditions and time steps)*



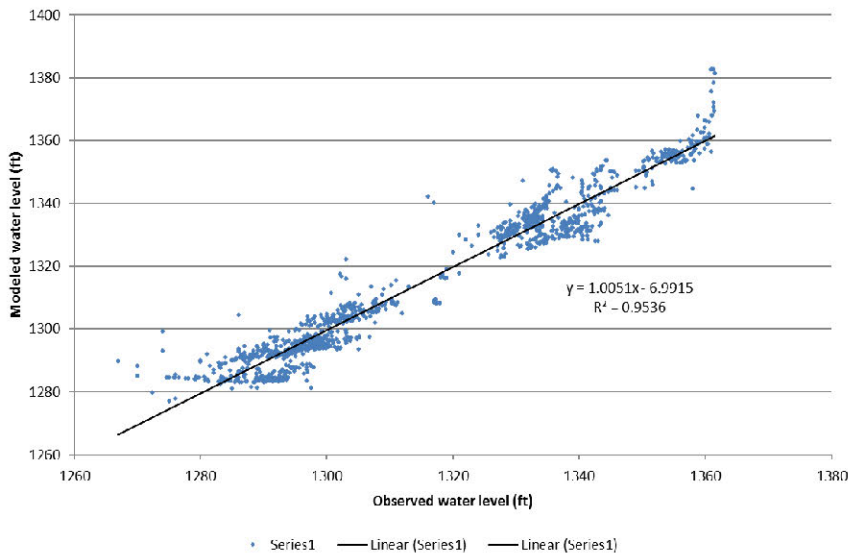
Schematic block diagram showing model layers



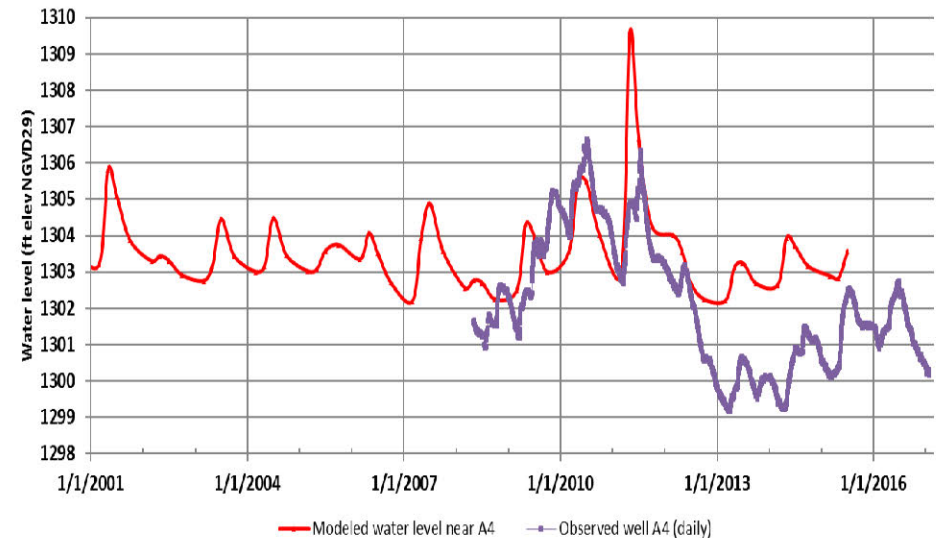
# Model Steps – Calibration

*Most important step in the modeling process. History matching and selecting calibration targets helps to fit model result to field observations.*

t8r water levels

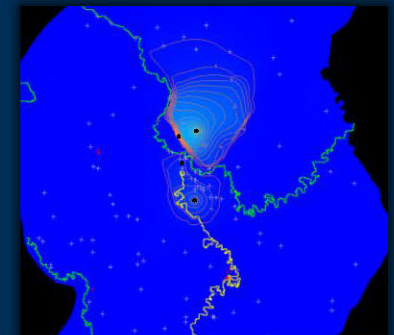
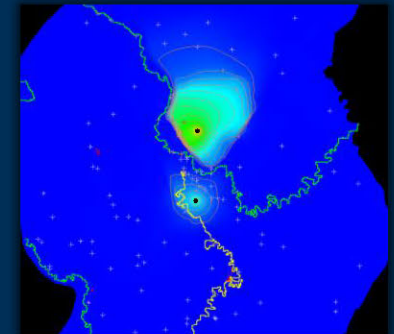
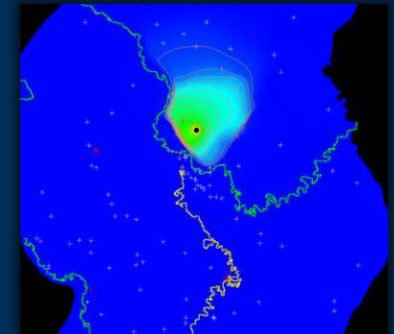
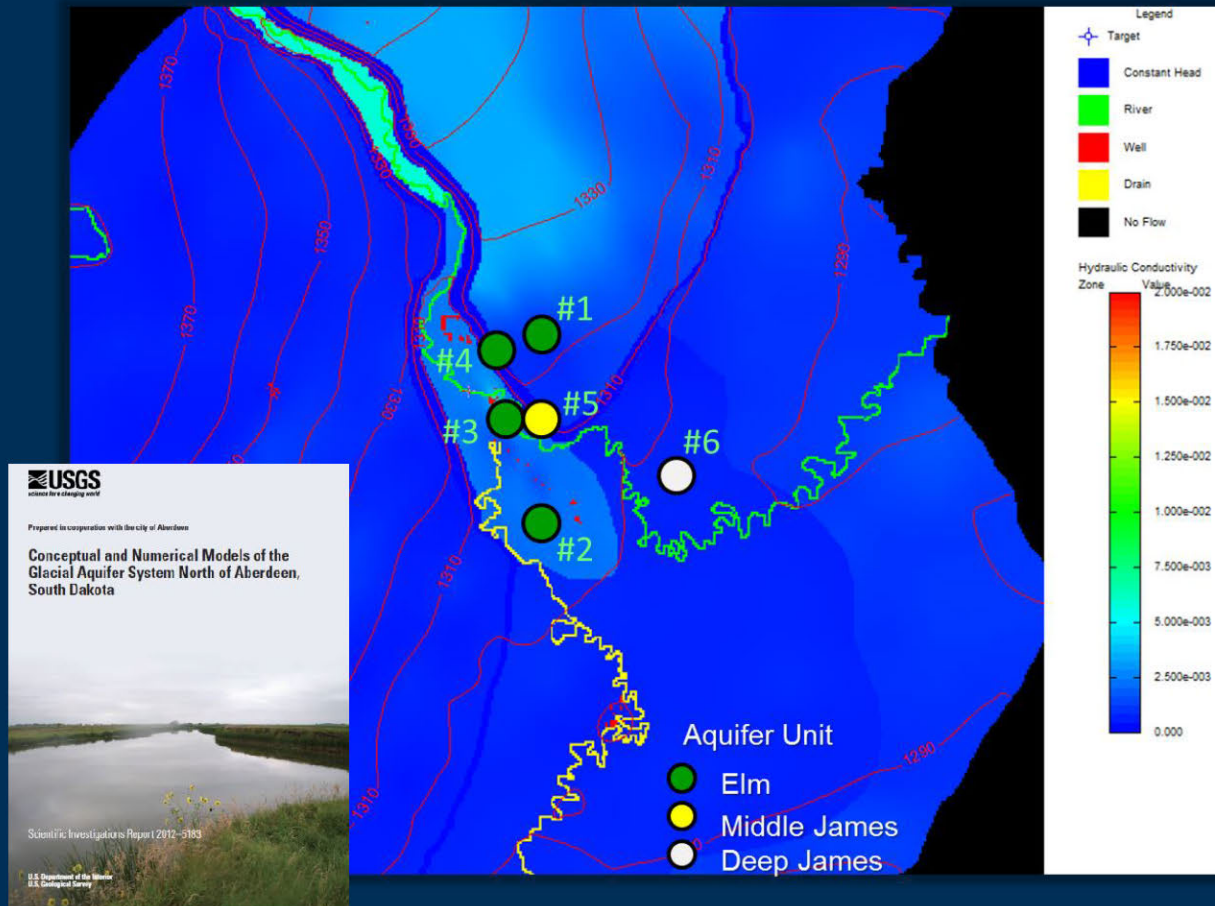


Observed and modeled water levels near site 06471510





# Model Steps – Simulations, Uncertainty, and Publication

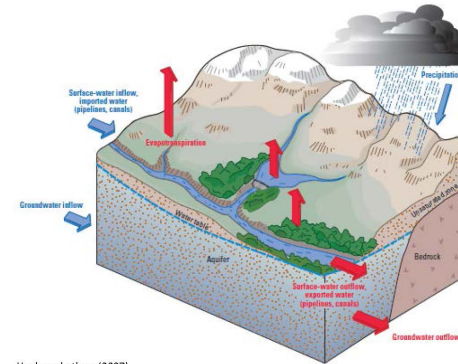


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# Benefit

- Groundwater Budget
- Subsidence
- Solute Transport
- Contamination
- Potential Assessment

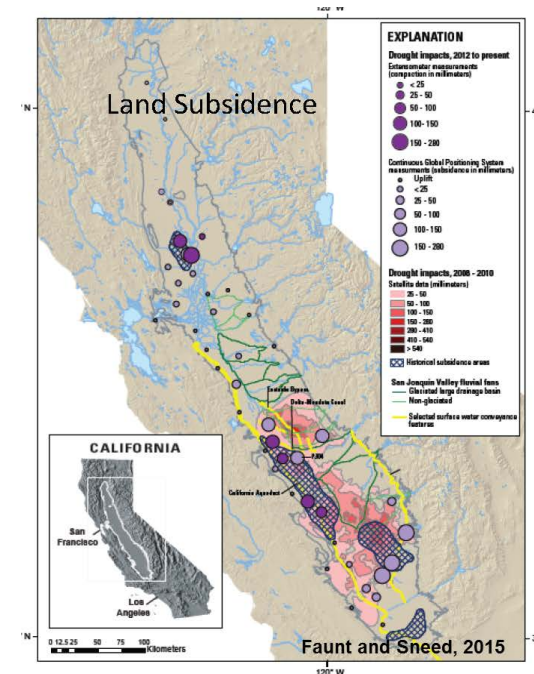
## Account for water with a “budget”



Water budgets: a unifying theme for assessment of groundwater availability

Understanding water budget components can be used to aid management of resource

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